

THE

CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1122.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*. THE CHINA MAIL has been PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India, and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MALES with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third

CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent, Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent, Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESINA, MARSEILLES.

ALSO, BOATRAX, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd August, at 2 p.m., the Company's Steamship "CAMBODGE," Commandant DE BOVIS, H. I. M. N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding.

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamer for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles, for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1½% upon Merchandizes, and 1% on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 21st August, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 22nd.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:

From Southampton,—

J. J. M. 6 1 Box Worsted.

A. C. 1 Box Sundries.

D. H. 1 Box Apparel.

Monsr. Decourt 1 Box Cigars & Cigarettes.

Ex "Formosa." Thos. Walters, Esq. 1 Box Sundries.

Hongkong, July 31, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:

From Bombay,—

N/M, 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles—

Ex "Alphee."

No Address, 1 case Baggage.

B. (in diamond), 1 Case Books.

Ex "Tigre."

E. V. y O. 1 Hat Box.

Ex "Imperatrice."

K. & Co., Meyer, 1 case Effects.

J. L. & Co., No. 11, 1 do. Glassware.

Ex "Hydapse."

Address Mr. Emilio Ajeda, 1 Hat Box.

Ex "Donau."

Address Bulot, 1 Hat Box.

L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Cambridge."

Puscole Pustovetly, 1 case Preserves.

M. L. G. I, 1 case Baggage.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, August 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of cargo by the Messageries Imperiales Steamer "Cambodge" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, August 2, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent.

E. MOSES & SON, 11, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON.

CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.

PAVER AND PEPPER, IRISHMILLING, LONDON.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Remedy for Infants Children, Delicate Persons, and for the sickly of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Activated Lemon Syrup forms

A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCENT SALINE

AND APERTIENT.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & CO. is on every Bottle and Label.

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THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 16th AUGUST, 1866.

DEATHS.

At the Steamship's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th August, ANTON SIEBERER, Seaman, late of *Jupiter*, At the Medical Hall, Hongkong, on the 12th August, HENRY LYON, Seaman, aged 21 years, On Board H.M.S. *Hercules*, on the 16th August, Geo. JAMES GREEN, Seaman, H.M.S. *Osprey*, aged 31 years.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Meeting of the Legislative Council—Second reading of Bills for incorporation of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company—The Harbour and Coasts Ordinance—Proposed re-employment of Mr CALDWELL—The Daily Press and the bar—Canton expedition against pirates—The steam-boat dispute—Cruise of the "Osprey"—Arrival of the "Far East" at Mauritius—New Barracks—The Customs returns to 30th June—Transference of troops to Singapore.

News has been particularly scanty during the past week. Nothing new has reached us from the North, our private letters winding up with that (to journalists) disagreeable sentence—"no political news whatever." From Japan nothing has come to hand to substantiate the opinions of the rival papers as to the probabilities of peace or war with the Shogun, while the intermediate ports are absolutely dumb. Even in Hongkong nothing has occurred to disturb the "even tenor of our way" of any great public importance, save and except the second reading of certain ordinances—one relating to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, the other to the better regulation of junks frequenting the harbour and coasts. The most determined fault-finder would find it difficult to accuse the Governor or Legislative Council of laziness or indifference. As citizens we wish them the most complete success in the very useful and much needed measures they are passing, but as journalists we are beginning to look upon Sir RICHARD McDONNELL as the greatest enemy we have. If he goes on at this rate we shall in course of time have no public shortcomings to denounce, in short, nothing to "grovil" about—a fate sad to contemplate. However, we will take courage and trust (editorially) that the evil day will not come in our time.

Considerable astonishment has been excited at the proposition to reinstate Mr CALDWELL in Government employ, which was brought forward by Mr WHITALL at the last meeting of the Council. Mr DENT and, we believe, Mr RENNIE also, spoke strongly in favour of such a measure, and His Excellency with such recommendations before him could do nothing else than promise to consider the matter. Having had no personal experience of those troublous days, when some body or other was always being "exposed," tried for libel, or abused in terms scarcely tolerated by the better class of costermongers, we have no personal feelings as to bygone events, and the high testimony borne to Mr CALDWELL's efficiency and character by these gentlemen leads us to believe that His Excellency would do well to carefully ascertain whether Mr CALDWELL could not be re-employed. The Government cannot of course be expected to stultify itself, but we need good public servants in Hongkong, and if Mr CALDWELL possesses the necessary qualifications, and his past history shows only injudicious, but not absolutely wrong, conduct, let him by all means be re-appointed.

The only other subject of gossip during the week has been a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Daily Press* by Mr POLLARD, Q.C., in which he used language unusual and undignified from one holding his position. A statement appeared in the leading columns of the *Daily Press* to the effect that in the case of ANDERSON versus SHAW and another, Mr POLLARD had behaved unbecomingly in court by interrupting the Counsel for the plaintiff's cross examination, and putting words as it were into his client's mouth. The whole article was written with such evident animus against the defendant and his Counsel, that it was held by public opinion to have rather strengthened than weakened the impression in their favor. It was in fact a grave departure from the tone of impartiality which has of late distinguished that journal, and although most consider that the fault lay chiefly with the defendants, scarcely any one endorses the stinging attack made on them in the columns of the *Daily Press*. Thus far the Editor, Mr POLLARD's course of action was, however, still more objectionable than the article which called it forth. Instead of writing to the *Daily Press* to merely give an unqualified denial of the fact alleged, with a request that full publicity might be given to his letter, he accuses the Editor of malicious intent in very objectionable terms, and gives him the lie without allowing for the supposition of mis-information. Most people of sense are aware that legal information is furnished to Editors by reporters for the press, and Mr POLLARD was bound to admit that

wrong information had been furnished, until the Editor made himself personally responsible for the truth of his allegation. Now comes a more absurd feature of the case. Instead of inserting the letter with a few lines expressive of regret that the writer should far forget himself as to write in such style, and in a few calm words, giving the actual facts of the case, showing that Mr POLLARD had been guilty of a more flagrant offence against good taste than himself, the Editor sent it to the club committee for their opinion or action in the matter. We have not learned the tenor of their answer, but the general opinion in Hongkong seems to be that Editors might fight their own battles themselves, and not bother the community, in a private capacity, about editorial quarrels. Those who have a certain number of columns at their absolute disposal for expressing their opinion of other people have naturally an advantage over the rest of the community, and they might rest satisfied with the power they wield.

From CANTON we learn that the authorities are talking of a native expedition against pirates. There is little stirring, however, of interest. The Steam-boat feud continues in the columns of a contemporary, but people are beginning to get tired of the matter. However, these sort of letters help to fill up space when there is nothing better to insert, and few will grudge a Hongkong Editor permission to publish anything that is written in decent English, so long as a dearth prevails of more exciting news.

The *Osprey* returned last evening, having destroyed two junks; on the whole, however, her cruise cannot be considered as very remarkably successful.

The *Far East*, with Head Quarters of 11th Regiment, arrived at Mauritius on the 1st of July, thus making the passage to that place in 29 days. All well on board and fine weather throughout. Two deaths, 1 man of 11th, and a child of Quarter Master Atkins, and one birth are reported.

We learn that orders have been received from England to build without delay quarters for 600 Native Troops, and it is rumoured, as stated in the home papers, that a local corps is to be composed of Indians, Malays or Chinese is not known.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the monthly returns from the Customs up to the 30th June this year, present a favourable contrast to the returns for a similar period during 1865. These returns have now become an "institution" and may in future be looked for regularly about the middle of the month subsequent to that for which they appear.

The head quarters of the XX Regiment will we learn, be transferred to Singapore, it being intended that they should be replaced by the native troops above alluded to. The Civil departments will of course follow suit, one or two officers of each being left here in charge.

WHAT has become of the Railway scheme? is a question frequently asked by persons interested in the matter. The reception accorded by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to the deputation of Gentlemen who waited on him, was such as to lead them to believe that he would at all events make some communication to them on the matter as soon as time had been afforded him for ascertaining the actual views of the Chinese central authorities about it. No such communication has, however, reached the projectors—at least none has been made public, and we do not suppose that they would withhold from the community so interesting a document as a letter on this subject would be; and it becomes people to ask whether the scheme is dead and buried, or whether, like the seed which dies before it is quickened, the silence now observed on the subject is but the precursor of a vigorous growth.

In previous articles we have urged at some length the necessity of personal action being taken in the matter, if the projectors are at all anxious to bring the scheme forward. By personal action, we mean the despatch to Peking of a duly accredited and competent person to urge upon the Foreign Representatives resident at the Capital, the advisability of their persuading the Chinese Government to grant powers to the Company to commence the formation of a line between Peking and Tientsin. The projectors would have, however, to bear in mind that they propose working in China—the great land of what may be termed topsy-turvyness,—and that as they find the Chinese even in social customs to be our antipodes, so must they expect from the Chinese Government a course of treatment diametrically opposed to that experienced in similar matters from the authorities of European states. It is very probable that in spite of any descriptions, however favourable, which may be given of the certain success of the line, and

of the revenue it would bring to the Imperial Exchequer, the Prince of Kung and his advisers, so far from being willing to guarantee it in any way, will actually require a heavy bonus or security for the same before granting permission for the construction of the railway being commenced. As to the eventual financial success of at least the line we have mentioned, it may be considered absolutely certain; and this we say not as mere lookers on, judging from hearsay and published reports, but from actual experience of the large traffic both in passengers and goods now carried between Peking and its seaports. We have ourselves travelled over the country through which the proposed line would pass some six times (once in company with a professional civil engineer and geologist), and can bear witness to its wonderful suitability for the line proposed.

We would enter more fully into the details of the route were it not that we have in a previous issue written at some length upon the subject, and we again refer to it on the present occasion simply for the purpose of keeping alive public interest in the matter. Mr LAY, the former Inspector-General of the Customs, who, whatever his political faults, was no mean judge of matters relating to China, was strongly of opinion that a railway from Peking to Tientsin would effect a greater revolution for good in the Chinese Empire than almost any other means which foreign influence could bring to bear. His shrewd mind saw that if the Chinese could once be satisfied that the scheme would replenish their exchequer, increase their power, and add to their convenience, they would speedily avail themselves of the facilities it would afford, and be ready to countenance similar undertakings in other parts of the empire, provided no outlay from Imperial funds was necessary.

Mr WHITALL requested, before the Council considered the ordinances, to say a few words on a subject of rather delicate nature. He appreciated the advantages which the colony would derive from the ordinances, but he doubted whether sufficient machinery had been provided for working them. This more particularly of the Junks ordinance, and he desired to bring forward again the name of Mr. CALDWELL. It was a matter of the highest importance that the public duty should be well performed. Mr. CALDWELL's familiarity with the native language and general knowledge of the Chinese character had been productive of great good to the colony, and he thought it would be shortsighted policy to lose sight of him at this time.

His Excellency said it was a most desirable thing to obtain able and honest men for carrying on the public duties. He was not familiar with the merits of Mr. CALDWELL's case. He only wished to act for the public good, for Mr. CALDWELL had he heard was a man who had a good deal to do with the setting up of the defence of persons accused of piracy. Could not the Attorney General tell something about him?

The Hon. Attorney General said there could be no question of Mr. CALDWELL's capacity and knowledge of the Chinese language and character. He had seen a great deal of him, but nothing to justify suspicion. This was the time when his talents might be of use.

His Excellency said it was desirable to have some one capable of organising a secret police; at present there was no one in the police force in the least capable of the duty.

In considering the Junk Ordinance His Excellency spoke of armed junks and boats frequenting the harbour without reference to the authorities. He thought it an evil to be grappled with at once. He saw no reason why these craft should not be subjected to some control as the shipping of civilized nations. He wished to do justice to the good behaviour of the respectable Chinese in the Colony, and did not consider them as generally inclined to dishonesty or violence. He hoped by aid of these ordinances and the aid promised him by the Viceroy of Kuan-tung, to prevent the gaol being always kept full; he should like to disarm every junk, at least to prevent them carrying stink-pots, which were rather weapons of offence than defence. But he did not think it would do to disarm and send them out when they might be taken by pirates in the Ly-ee-moon pass. These ordinances should be fully explained to the Chinese, that all respectable Chinese might understand that they are not intended to interfere with their trade, but protect the lives and property of all. At the same time he did not expect to derive any revenue from this source, but rather what we are about to indicate to obviate the danger of a collapse.

We have no personal knowledge what-ever of Mr. Grant, but may mention that what we had hitherto heard was highly unfavourable as to his capabilities for establishing the line on a bona fide basis.

His Excellency said, he had considered the question well. That under ordinary circumstances, it was sufficient; that peculiar circumstances could be taken into consideration by the authorities. That hereafter the harbour would be thoroughly policed to prevent any depredations. That hereafter he might advocate disarming all junks visiting this harbour, but even now he advocated taking from them all stink-pots.

The Hon. Attorney General said that many instances stink-pots were used as weapons of defence. In clause 18. The Hon.

Attorney General objected to the master being the only responsible party. His Excellency said, that when expedient the fine could be remitted, but we must have strict rules.

The Hon. Attorney General again ob-

jected in clause 27 to the words "any order

as to when the master was to dine or

something of the sort. He did not approve of a marine magistrate dealing with such cases; as he would be both prosecutor and Judge.

His Excellency said that the position of

the Harbour Master was a difficult one; he

was responsible to the Governor for his actions and would not be permitted to do injustice, but he must be supported and the people be made to obey his orders.

The Hon. Attorney General asked if a man would be fined \$10 for refusing to obey some such foolish order as he had referred to.

His Excellency replied that he would, but the fine would afterwards be remitted.

The Hon. Attorney General suggested that the word "lawful" be inserted before the word "orders" which was done. The bill was then passed.

The Hon. Mr Dent, referred to Mr. CALDWELL and gave testimony to his abilities.

His Excellency promised to look into the matter.

The Council then adjourned until three o'clock to-day.

Evening Mail, August 15,

From the "Evening Mail."

The shareholders in Grant's Telegraphic scheme appear, at a recent meeting, reported in the Shanghai papers, to have acted in a very foolish or a very generous spirit, as the case may be.

They have handed over to Mr. Grant the whole affair, under a promise from him, which is virtually no security whatever, that he will repay them the Taels 6,000, originally subscribed, within three years.

The outside world would be apt to form

the opinion that they were in reality doubt-

ful of even the partial success of the

scheme and were quite content to give up

their interest therein for the chance of re-

covering the money they have embarked.

Having obtained a

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We publish below

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Shanghai Banking C

HONGKONG AND S

COMPANY

REPORT OF THE

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OF THIS COMPAN

HONGKONG, on T

August 1866.

To the Proprietors o

HONGKONG AND S

COMPANY

GASTREBEN.—The

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Evening Mail, August 15,

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Grant is, we presume, satis-
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should be his alone, while ir-
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in case of failure.

The political advantages presented by
thus bringing China into closer connection
with Europe need no exemplification. It
must not, moreover, be forgotten that in the
event of a real Chinese mission being
sent to England, the facilities offered by
this line for speedy and direct communica-
tion with Peking would materially less-
en the difficulties attendant on an embassy
of so novel a character. This, however,
is of minor importance compared to the
benefits which we shall ourselves, in com-
mon with the rest of Europe, derive from it,
and we most heartily wish the Trans-
Mongolian-telegraph scheme complete success.

We publish below, by permission, the
following report of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Company.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

all events the fact that the services of
British interpreters were generally availed
of in the absence of the only Chinese scholar
in their pay—Dr Williams—who was ex-
pected to work "cheap," being during the
late Minister's residence, secretary, inter-
preter, clerk, accountant, and in fact the
performer of all the duties devolving on some
eight officials in our own Legation, would
lead one to believe that a similar plan would
be pursued with regard to telegrams. No
more zealous or hardworking men could have
been selected for their posts than the late
American minister and his secretary, nor
can any blame attach to them for the
"shoaling" system, as the Irish call it, of
which they have been forced to avail themselves
in the performance of their diplomatic duties, owing to the niggardliness
of the United States Government. This
however, by the way:—we do not think
that Government would support Mr Grant's
Scheme.

Having obtained a promise of support
in this manner from official sources, a sim-
ilar proposition should then be made
to all the leading mercantile houses. The
fact of the line being used, and therefore,
necessarily supervised to a certain extent
by our official representatives, who would
thus be directly interested in seeing that no
breach of faith took place in the manage-
ment of the line, and would, moreover,
possess the power of laying hands on a de-
faulting employee, would give great security
to merchants that their interests would be
properly guarded, while the government of
Hongkong, and the papers at this and
other ports would very probably be disposed
to avail themselves of the advantages thus
offered. The larger the number of subscribers,
the smaller would be the subscrip-
tion required in each case.

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Shanghai Banking Company.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
TO THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS,
TO BE HELD AT THE BANKING HOUSE
OF THE COMPANY, WARDLEY HOUSE,
HONGKONG, on Their day, the 16th Au-
gust, 1866.

To the Proprietors of the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN.—The Court of Directors
have the pleasure of submitting to you the
accounts for the half year ending the 30th
June last, from which it will be seen that
the net profits of the Bank, after deducting
interest paid and due, salaries, rents,
and all working expenses, amounted to
\$258,227.43, out of which after taking out
the rebate, the amount written off pre-
liminary expenses, &c., there remains for
appropriation the sum of \$212,396.86, as
shown by the following statement of ac-
counts, which have been duly audited by
the Honorable W. H. Rennie, and Phineas
Ryrie, Esq.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
COMPANY, LIMITED, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1866.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance on Hand and at
Bankers, \$1,542,650.36
Discounts, Loans, Credits, &c. 4,754,570.04
Exchange Remittances, 4,722,212.25
Preliminary Expenses, 23,812.34
Dead Stock, 23,605.55
\$11,074,850.54

LIABILITIES.

Paid up Capital,
\$125 per share,
20,000 shares, \$2,500,000
1st. Call on New
Stock paid by
Anticipation, 38,775 \$2,538,775.00
Reserve Fund, 33,300.00
Deposits and Notes in Circulation, 3,810,833.08
Exchange Acceptances, 4,433,715.03
Profit and Loss Account, 258,227.43
\$11,074,850.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
To Amount written off Preliminary Expenses,	\$5,812.34	Shares unapplied for.
To Amount voted to the Hon. Thos. Sutherland, late Deputy Chair- man,	4,444.44	PREMISES.
To Rebate on Bills not due,	35,573.79	The Directors purchased a short time ago, for \$60,000, the premises known as Wardley House, where the business of the Bank has hitherto been carried on. By this purchase they hope to reduce the current expenses for rent, and at the same time, make a suitable investment of part of their Reserve Fund, which, no doubt, will meet the approval of the Shareholders.
To Dividend at the rate of 8% per Annum, or \$5 per Share,	100,000.00	DIRECTORS.
To Amount Carried to reserve Fund \$66,700.00		The Honorable Francis Chomley, Mr Douglas Lapraik, Mr. Palanjee Framjee, and Mr. H. W. Wood having resigned, the Court of Directors have appointed the Honorable John Dent, and Mr. Caleb T. Smith, to two of the vacant seats in the direction, which is now composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. John Dent, Chairman, Mr. Woldemar Nissen, Deputy Chairman, Messrs. A. F. Heard, Geo. J. Heland, H. B. Lehmann, A. Sassoon, Caleb T. Smith, Hon. Thomas Sutherland.
To Balance remaining divided Profits carried forward to next half-year,	45,696.86	AUDITORS.
	212,396.86	In the place of Mr. Caleb T. Smith, appointed to a seat at the Board, the Directors have elected Mr. Phineas Ryrie, as one of the Auditors to the Bank. In accordance with clause 92 of the Deed of Settlement, this meeting will now have to elect two new Auditors, to examine the Accounts of the Bank for the next half year. The Board have much pleasure in recommending the re-election of the present Auditors, to whose valuable services they are greatly indebted.
	\$258,227.43	JOHN DENT, Chairman.

RESERVE FUND.		
To Balance 30th June, 1866, \$100,000.00		
By Balance on 31st December, 1865,	\$33,300.00	
By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account,	66,700.00	
	\$100,000.00	

From the profits thus shown, the Directors recommend a dividend of \$5 per Share, equivalent to 8 per cent. per annum, which will absorb \$100,000—and of the remaining amount, the Directors propose carrying \$66,700 to the Reserve Fund, (which will increase it to \$100,000,) and the further balance of \$45,696.86 forward to the credit of the new account in addition to \$35,573.79 being rebate on bills not due.

The Directors have to congratulate the Shareholders on the satisfactory result of the operations of the Bank for the last half year, which, as is generally known, has been a period of continued and increased depression.

The Bank has had the good fortune of almost entirely escaping the effects of the crisis which has just passed over Europe and India, the only exception being Bills of the Agra and Masterman's Bank; but, from specific information received from England, as well as that of a more general character, doubtless known to the Shareholders, the Directors feel some confidence that the only prejudice the Bank is likely to suffer is the temporary lock up of some of its funds, and the consequent loss of profit thereon. The Directors therefore have every reason to believe that the amount carried as above to the new Account will be amply sufficient to provide for any contingencies on this head, and that the reserve fund of \$100,000 will remain intact. As shown by the accounts, the Directors have still deferred their claims for remuneration.

The Business of the Bank generally has been steadily increasing, and the current and fixed deposits show a much larger amount than at the end of last year. With comparatively few exceptions, the entire mercantile community, and very many native merchants, are now interested in the Bank, and have given it their full support; and their confidence in the position of the Bank has not been shaken, even under the very trying circumstances which have involved so many hitherto well known banking establishments.

INCORPORATION.

An Ordinance to carry out this object, framed in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, has been laid before the Legislative Council and read a first time, and, subject to certain alterations suggested by His Excellency the Governor (calculated to be beneficial to the Company), the Directors believe there is but little doubt that the Ordinance will be passed at the next, or an early Meeting of the Council.

AGENCIES.

Under the existing very unsatisfactory state of commercial and financial relations in India, the Board have thought it prudent to postpone the opening of Agencies there for the present. They have, however, determined to open an Agency at Yokohama, and have appointed an Agent at that port, where they hope, in course of time, to transact a remunerative business.

NEW CAPITAL.

The Shareholders are already of course aware of the change in the distribution of the Capital of the Bank, and the consequent increase of its amount, carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting held for the purpose on the 3rd of March last. This was done with a view to the Incorporation of the Bank, and, with the exception of a small portion, the new Shares have been freely applied for, and taken up, by the proprietors of the Bank; though, in view of the heavy monetary pressure prevailing for the past few months, the Directors have not yet finally closed the list of applications, which may probably account for

the fact that there are still some new

shares unapplied for.

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JOHN DENT,
Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

No less than eight deaths from sunstroke took place in Shanghai during the week previous to the mail's departure. We have not as yet heard of any in Hongkong.

Evening Mail, Aug. 6.

The *Hankow Times* contains a very excellent letter respecting Chinkiang, which we publish below. It deals somewhat extensively with the raft trade in which some two years since so many foreigners embarked, and contrasts the prompt action taken by the French naval authorities in a case of robbery, with the Bright and Gladstone policy pursued by the representatives of Great Britain:—

CHINKIANG.

To the Editor of the HANKOW TIMES.

It has been my fate again to visit this liveliest of the treaty ports and although two years have elapsed since first my connection with that interesting and profitable branch of the river trade, commonly known as "raft pilot" first compelled me to pass a few days there, I regret to say that in the interim the port does not appear to have made the rapid strides towards the prosperity, which at one time was prophesied for it. On the contrary the strides, if any, seem rather of the retrograding character, and business there will, I fear, die a lingering death, unless some revolution take place of which no signs at present are evident.

I have neither time nor inclination to inquire into the causes which have militated against the success of this port. Many of them are evident, general misfortune in the China trade, and desolation of the surrounding country by the rebels being probably the principal. The success of a new port is, however, in a great measure dependent on the support afforded to merchants by the consular officers, and the vigour with which their claims are urged in cases of fraud and extortion by the Chinese. In this respect I am sorry to say Chinkiang does not appear to have been fortunate, the complaints against the present representative of Her Majesty being very general.

Upon enquiry however we cannot learn that anything is known about the matter at the Police Station.

Evening Mail, Aug. 13.

H.M. Gunboat *Janus* left this morning on trial trip, and reports having boarded the Gunboat *Haughty* which had no news to give. The latter was expected at 6 P.M. this evening.

Evening Mail, Aug. 14.

H. M. S. *Osprey*, which left Hongkong on the 2nd inst., returned into harbor this morning. She only succeeded in finding two piratical junks, which she made out on the 8th, and proceeded to overhaul them; finding escape impossible, they ran on shore near Hang-ko-tsin in Hainan: the crews deserted the junks and escaped inland.

On the *Osprey* getting within range she fired a few shot and shell at the junks, and then sent her boats to burn them, which was accordingly done, though the boat was severely damaged.

The *Osprey* was then sent to the *Ta-pu-yo* and *Shoo-yet* which had arrived from Tictsin; the *Old schooner Emma*, the *Ta-pu-yo* and the *Brunswick* from Foochow and the *Forest Belle* from Swatow.

Evening Mail, Aug. 15.

At 8 o'clock the prison bell tolled, when the Sheriff accompanied by the governor of the gaol, proceeded to the condemned cells and communicated to the clergymen in attendance upon the Protestant culprits, Horomona and Mokomoko, that the time had expired. The cell doors were at once opened, and his Excellency's warrant was read over to the two prisoners. The executioners enveloped in capes to the waist, took up his position behind each prisoner, he emerged from his cell, and proceeded with alacrity to the work of pinioning. Horomona was the first to appear; his eyes were closed, and he uttered the responses in a voice singularly sonorous, and with enunciation particularly clear. He was entirely passive. He had been divested of the long white beard which distinguished him upon his trial, and instead of the lock of hair on his forehead, which like a phylactery marked him out as the hierophant of the new superstition, his hair was cropped close to the scalp. The demeanor of Mokomoko was less quiet. His restless eyes sought the face of everyone, until they met the countenance of some fellow native, of whom there were six or seven present, and then he would give expression to a convulsive "ihia," or "What is the use?" This word he uttered twice or three times in reply to the exhortations to pray from the pseudoprophets, his fellow in condemnation. When Mokomoko came forth into the open air he turned round towards the other divisions of the gaol and uttered aloud, "a korirah," or "Farewell," and several times on his march to the scaffold he exclaimed, "tenet ar ka tau na pakeha." "Farewell pakeha." When the two men arrived at the foot of the scaffold and ascended, they were self-possessed, and betrayed not the slightest indication of tremulousness or faltering. The air of Horomona was that of a devotee, and whilst the halter was being adjusted he was motionless, yet crying aloud, "ete, atua, tohanga e hau" ("Lord have mercy upon me.") He ventured to turn towards Mokomoko, and exhorted him to prayer, when again the response was "ihia" ("What is the use?") During the process of adjusting the halter, Mokomoko exclaimed, "tenet ahu e matelakarao," ("I die without cause," or "I am innocent.") Having said this he closed his eyes, and gave himself entirely up to the hangman. The bolt was withdrawn, and the

course of the appeals to H.M.'s officers for help and protection on the part of the sufferers were most urgent, but their claims being pressed in a Lukewarm spirit on the native authorities, but little attention was paid to them, and things got from bad to worse, the mandarins themselves soon joining in the general pillage. Very different was it with regard to the Rafts despatched under the protection of the French flag. On the first attempt at robbery, one of H. M.'s gunboats stationed at Chinkiang, immediately got up steam and towed the raft into a position commanded by her guns. The Frenchman soon recovered his money and never had any trouble in subsequent transactions. Had the same policy been pursued by the British authorities at Chinkiang, when they had the first raft under English protection into trouble, thousands upon thousands of taels would have been saved to the merchants of that port, and the British flag would be held in greater respect than is at present the case. Verily the proud boast

"I am Englishman" is becoming as great a mockery in the far East, as in other parts of the world, the Chinese not being slow to appreciate the Christian policy of the Bright and Gladstone government, which, being smitten on the one cheek, turned the other to the smiter.

two men fell. The death of Horomona was instantaneous. Mokomoko struggled slightly, but in less than a minute all symptom of motion had ceased to be observed.

By 9 o'clock a considerable procession to the number of spectators had taken place. Two catechists from the Roman College had taken up a position, kneeling, outside the penal department; the two priests (the Revs. Fathers Macdonald and Navarro) being in the cells with their penitents. The demeanour of Hermita and Hakaria was that of men thoroughly subdued, but yet placid and collected. The deportment of Kirimangu, the leader who called for twenty men to kill Pakeha, was that of a person half dead. He kept his eyes swayed about in startled impotence, and was only sustained by his two companions—upon whose shoulders his head for some time rested during the progress to the gallows—from a thorough breakdown. In the case of these, as of the former, there was no disposition to speak. They bent their heads respectfully to the unhatred crowd as they passed. The two priests walked beside the moribund prisoners with breviary in hand and crucifix in view, giving out the litany for the dying, to which the prisoners half audibly responded. The dread preparations having been made, the clergyman passed in front of the condemned men, offering them the crucifix, which each kissed. The clergymen retired, the belt was again drawn, and death, in the cases of Hakaria and Hermita, was instantaneous. They were exceedingly heavy, muscular, well-nourished men. Kirimangu was a singular contrast to them; he was merely a boy, slightly-built, and emaciated to a skeleton. His cheeks and eye-sockets were so hollow that he almost resembled a ghost. After the lapse of four minutes, the hangman had to pull the body by the feet, and life was extinct.

Something more is necessary in the present case than a mere record of execution. The victims of a debasing superstition, the criminals lived only long enough that they might die beside the exponent of the imposture by which they were deceived. Horomona was, as he looked, the true type of the religious or irreligious enthusiast, just as his intelligence led him. Kirimangu, on the other hand, was the fitting instrument with which to work out a superstitious end, impulsive, illiterate, insatiable, and filled with imaginary hate. Mokomoko has always borne a character of treachery to Europeans, cunning, unscrupulous, with a lean and hungry look" for grievances. Of the two men Hakaria and Hermita, they have borne, the former a neutral character, the latter a fair character.

NOTES ON JAPAN.

VIII.
(Continued.)

The natural productions of all parts of the country seem to be much the same, and one can distinguish but little difference between the Flora and Fauna of this part of the Empire and that of the neighbourhood of Nagasaki. The forest trees comprise the usual fine specimens of the *Pinus Massoniana*, *Cryptomeria Japonica*, *Podo Carpers Macrophyllus* and the *Camellias*, and *Azalla* are as common and as beautiful as in the Western part of the Empire, while the singular pine only recently described by botanists and called from its strange shape the umbrella pine (*sciadopitys verticillata*) is frequently to be found. In the nurseries and flower gardens near Yedo rare and valuable botanical specimens are to be obtained with many new varieties of well known shrubs. The Japanese seem particularly to excel in producing the variegated leaved plants and have cultivated this taste in a wonderful way, producing variegated varieties of many of the Pines and Junipers, and also the *Aralias*, *Laurus*, and *Salsilius Adiantiflora*. Evergreens of numerous varieties grow in great abundance so that the woods always seem to look green and pleasant. In the appendix to Sir Rutherford Alcock's book a long list of the botanical specimens in the neighbourhood is to be found, and this last is largely increased since the publication of his book. The Fauna apparently differs but little from that of Nagasaki and indeed, but few zoological specimens are to be procured in the immediate neighbourhood. The shops in the town are the best medium through which to obtain good specimens as there are brought together objects of interest from all parts of the group of Islands. Very fairly prepared entomological specimens are also to be got in the native town in boxes sold at one to two rizobus each, and among them many rarities from the interior may be met with, but those procurable from the vicinity of the settlement are precisely similar to those from Nagasaki.

The town itself is built on long, almost rectangular, piece of ground surrounded on two sides by a canal and on the South and Eastern sides by the waters of the bay and may be divided into two parts very nearly equal. The Western half is occupied by the European settlement and has a small bend, parallel to which run the three principal streets intersected by cross roads, while at the back the buildings extend irregularly on the unoccupied ground.

At the foot of the small hills or bluffs which bound the settlement on the west, and rise steeply from the edge of the Canal, except where one or two valleys slope down to it, is situated the ground granted to the English government upon which to build an hospital, but only a few wretched looking huts at present occupy it. Very different is it from the adjoining hill granted to the French, for not only have they raised some substantial buildings, but have laid out the grounds around it most tastefully. Immediately beyond and above this is the camp, divided into two parts by a small level piece of space used as a parade ground and surrounded by a strong fence. The one nearest the sea is that occupied by the regiment stationed there, the other formerly held by the Battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry being at present empty. But returning to the settlement which is connected with the mainland, so to speak, by a bridge, we will proceed down the central of the three streets, of which we have spoken, in the direction of the Native town. Minor Hotels are numerous enough, and the best of these appears to be the "Hotel d'Europe" situated in the second cross street to the left which commences at the usual landing place on the Bund and extends nearly across the settlement turning slightly to the right after passing the third of the three chief streets. At the end of this road is also the English Consulate and Post-Office, but as this will take us out of our way we will return to the main street and after passing a number of small grog shops which on an open piece of ground divide the European from the native part, shall find ourselves first leaving the custom house, and the cross road to the French Hatoba on our right, at the entrance of

Curio Street. This noted locality is a broad well kept street divided into three parts by moveable barriers and bordered on either side by the usual two storied Japanese houses built of wood and all open to the front. In the lower room raised about a foot from the road and neatly covered with soft white mats are displayed the lacquerware, bronzes and other works of art which have given the place its name, and it is very difficult for a stranger to pass down without being tempted to spend the greater part of the "Boos" he may have about him. It is difficult to particularize any shop as being the best, but some of the most valuable specimens of old lacquerware are to be found in an unpretending looking shop on the right hand side of the central division of the street. Close to this is the bronze shop containing some very beautiful cabinets of ivory and tortoise shell and numbers of inlaid bronzes of good patterns; a little further on, on the same side is the silk shop, but the whole of the street is so full of good places where new things are constantly being brought that no one locality can be well referred to as being the "best." At the bottom of the main street another at right angles to it when some good sheep are also found, and turning to our left here we will go a short distance, and then turn up second Curio Street, the "Benton dore" to which we have already referred. In doing so we shall probably pass one of the numerous bath-houses found about this locality, and which are only shut out from the open street by a large screen so as to speak of black material on which are some white letters. These places have been too well described for us to enter into the details of this extraordinary custom, but they are always full, and it hence speaks volumes in favour of Japanese cleanliness of person, while the groups of nude figures splashing about in the wide space are by no means disturbed by our presence, and seem to consider it quite a matter of necessity about which there can be no needless affection. In the "Benton dore" we find a series of shops inferior in most respects to those in the street we have just visited, but good ivory carvings are to be got there, and many of the minor specimens of native manufacture such as fans, umbrellas, &c. At the top of the street is a turning to the right, which leads us through a narrow lane bordered by poor looking houses into a large enclosed space where tea houses, similar to those we have referred to, are situated and where dinners and plays can be got up at the shortest notice, and debauchery of the lowest type is common. We agree with Fortune in his reference to this place, the celebrated Gankei; and, using his own words "over such mattocks one would willingly draw a veil; but truth must be told in order to correct the impression, which some persons have of Japan, namely that it is a very garden of Eden and its inhabitants as virtuous as Adam and Eve before the fall." Leaving this road on our right, we turn to the left and get into the English settlement again, and on our way back we may as well discuss the things we have seen. Every thing in the way of specimens of art has naturally increased in value since the early days of the settlement, and at the same time owing to the great demand for them they are not so good or so old as those formerly bought. Bronzes of modern make and tastefully inlaid with silver and gold are to be got there, and deauverie of the prince of Couza, which are noted for their high surface finish, but the prices are in both cases high, varying from 50 to 150 rizobus. The lacquerware in every variety of design and colour is of great beauty, but the new specimens are neither so carefully done nor so rich in gold ornament as those of great age; and thus, together with a fresh and new appearance, is the chief means of detecting the less valuable kinds. Tortoise shell worked into cabinets or card baskets, the latter being extremely graceful in design, and ivory carved or worked into cabinets are also extensively exposed for sale; but in a short paper it is difficult to give a complete description of the many beautiful articles to be found in Yokohama, and which are too numerous and too varied in style, &c. to allow us to give any information about their prices. The only thing to remember is that the price is generally much less than the price asked, and hence the buyer should offer about a half the price and after a little discussion he will probably be able to arrive at a satisfactory "mean" between the two figures.

The government of the native city devolves on the governor of Kanagawa, who lives on the road between Yokohama and the latter place, and who like the one at Nagasaki, and indeed all high Japanese officials, is assisted by a vice-governor and staff who act as checks on the chief's movements, and who are indeed nothing more than links in the great chain of surveillance that extends to the farthest corner of the earth, and which places such immense power in the hands of the rulers and princes of the realm.

(To be continued.)

PERIODICALS.

(From Smith, Elder, & Co.'s Monthly Circular, June 11.)

The *Cornhill Magazine* concludes the story of "Armadale," this month, and thereby makes room for the announcement of a new story by the author of "Elizabeth" which will be commenced in the July number. "The Re-discovery of Dante's Relains at Ravenna," is a subject of the highest literary interest, and here is an ample record of the facts taken from the Report of the Commissioners' document printed at the time, but strange to say, almost forgotten during the few months that have since elapsed; and obtained with difficulty by the writer of the paper, at Florence, in the department of the Minister of Public Instruction. There are sketches of "The National Portrait Exhibition," and of "A German Life before the Peace of 1813." The latter sketch is one of "plain living and high thinking," as exemplified in the family of Caroline Perthes, whose father had to fly before Bonaparte and the French, during the first occupation of Hamburg. There is a sort of Old World interest belonging to it, and the sketch will please by the very simplicity of the facts which it records. In "The Claverings" the pleasure of seeing Harry alone in the position of the animal between the two bundles of hay so jocosely alluded to by one of Mr. Trollope's reviewers, and in "Cinderella" we have a charming reproduction, in society manners and incidents, of the old nursery tale. We fancy very few readers will have any difficulty in recognizing the fair author by her "fine Roma."

The *Fortnightly Review* speaks highly of "Ecce Homo," declaring at the outset that

it is "the most important religious book that has appeared in England for a quarter of a century." Subsequently the writer says, "It is an outside book written by one who found himself cast free from all the religious moorings of his youth, and who determined to start on a voyage of discovery, instead of having recourse to the regular theological guides. As an outside book it corresponds to the work of Strauss in Germany, and the work of Renan in France. Taking, as in mere courtesy we are bound to take, the statement made in the preface as true, we find that the Author has conducted his investigation as completely apart from influence in favour of Christianity as from the laic effrout of the *grande-monde*. There is this excuse, however, to be made for him, that his outward appearance, it really is very difficult to draw such a line, is the reckless mania for dress, which now reigns with the fury of an epidemic among the women of France, is even more glaring by the sea-side than in Paris. There is the one end and object of life appears to be to surpass all others, not only in costliness, but in originality of attire. The most fantastic fashions are flaunted through the narrow streets of dreary little bathing villages; while the richest silks and satins of the most delicate hue are trailed over the moist sands, or exposed to the burning sun on the terrace of the *établissement*, their speedy destruction furnishing a welcome though unneeded excuse for some fresh and still more startling novelty. If rich people alone indulged in such follies, it would be a less serious, if still a very regrettable, matter; but the evil is rapidly spreading downwards to the lower strata of society, in spite of the opposition it there encounters on the part, not only of husbands and fathers, but also of youthful aspirants to communal bliss. Not many months ago an open air meeting was held at Marseilles, at which some hundreds of young men pledged themselves not to change their condition until women had come to their senses, and learned to be more moderate in their personal expenditure."

Macmillan, also, has a review of "Ecce Homo," from the pen, we believe, of Dean Stanley. A very high opinion is expressed of the work, which is described as supplying a distinct answer, so far as it goes, to the question stated in the Preface, "What was Christ's object in founding the society called by his name, and how is it adapted to attain that object?" It is not an account of his divinity, or humanity, or history, or character; but it is such an insight into each and all of these as is given by a powerful analysis of His legislation or teaching. . . . A hostile critic has scoffingly said that its writer speaks as if the contents of the learning, genius, and piety of 1800 years have left the character of our blessed Lord an enigma, and it had been reserved for the author of "Ecce Homo" to solve the mystery. Alas! that this should be so nearly a correct statement of the case; alas that with very few exceptions, theologians have refused to ask themselves the simple question what it is that the Gospels really portray; and philosophers and historians have turned aside altogether from the greatest of problems, as though it would not repay all the difficulties of the task." It is fine, the book is welcomed "as a hopeful augury for the investigation of what on any hypothesis must be regarded as the grandest event in human history and the foundation of all Christian religion and theology."

Faser has a lecture on "Superstition," by Professor Kingsley, which, when delivered a short time ago, excited a good deal of comment, and has given much offence, we believe, to Churchmen. "Ecce Homo" is criticized by a writer who observes, "It does not, in our judgment, show any considerable range of depth of study. It is a novel, and not a good novel, under a critical disguise. It gives the impression of being written by a *sheep in wolf's clothing*. The other subjects of the number are "Parliamentary Reform" and "The Government"; "Anomalies of the American Constitution," interesting as being from the pen of an American; "Church Politics in Scotland"; "Belgium"; some additional chapters of "The Beauchlers," and a critique of Victor Hugo's novel "Les Travailleurs de la Mer."

The details concerning our stay given in the *United Service Magazine* will be read with general interest at the present time, as they tend to show that the Admiralty have at their disposal about 42,000 men in addition to those on board sea-going ships in commission, and that a magnificent fleet, fully manned by experienced seamen, could be fitted out in an incredibly short space of time. A second article, in vindication of Governor Eyre, appears in this number, yet the writer does not justify every act of his in suppressing the recent revolt in Jamaica; "our in particular was a mistake." Perhaps, however, the article of most interest for our readers is that with which the number opens on "The Bengal Sanitary Commission," the writer of which summarizes the principal matters referred to in the report, and has much to say on the subject of Colonel Crommelin's plan for hospitals and barracks. The proposed arrangements are highly praised; the writer indeed, expresses his opinion that "they do effect improvement." On the disgusting state of Cawnpore in a sanitary point of view, although it occupied a considerable part of the town, he makes but a passing observation.

The government of the native city devolves on the governor of Kanagawa, who lives on the road between Yokohama and the latter place, and who like the one at Nagasaki, and indeed all high Japanese officials, is assisted by a vice-governor and staff who act as checks on the chief's movements, and who are indeed nothing more than links in the great chain of surveillance that extends to the farthest corner of the earth, and which places such immense power in the hands of the rulers and princes of the realm.

(To be continued.)

PERIODICALS.

(From Smith, Elder, & Co.'s Monthly Circular, June 11.)

All the *Year Round* is uniformly good this month. "Attila in London" is a neat and graphic way of denouncing the devastations committed by railway companies who like Attila, "destroy but do not create" in their reckless march through the crowded dwellings of the poor. A Sketch of the Enfield Gun Manufactury will be found under the title of "Small Arms," and some capital hints about riding in the article on "Ponies." "Pony-boy ship, not horse-manship, is the crowning glory of these equestrian islands. The word pony is feebly represented in other languages by two words implying little horse or dwarf horse, and the French have been obliged to borrow the term without being able to pronounce it. In the brilliant horse-show at Paris the other day, there was only one pony. In the horse-show at the Agricultural Hall the ponies were as numerous and as much admired as the thorough-breds. There are small horses in many countries, but it is only in this one that the let-alone system of education allows the pony to develop into an institution. Good horses and horsemen are not confined to England. The Chasseurs D'Afrique, on their little wiry hardy Arabs, the Hungarian Hussars, the Polish Lancers, the Cossacks of the Russian Guard, may claim to rank with any light cavalry: Russian and Australia coachmen drive fast and well, three and four abreast, in their own peculiar style; so, too, there are foreign artists who know well how to draw the single Arab, the war horse of yore, or a whole charge of cavalry, but it is only in England (meaning the three English kingdoms) that Mr. Mark Lemon continues his sketches of the "London Streets."

In the present disturbed state of the commercial world, the subject of "Finance, Fraud, and Failures," will attract the readers of *Temple Bar*, who will learn in the history of one of the most successful of joint stock Companies, the real value of "limited liability." An article of more general interest is that on "Frenchwomen under the Empire," a few lines of which we extract. "M. Dupin," says the writer, "in his recent attack on 'the unbridled

luxury of women,' has been accused of wilful exaggeration, and it must be admitted that he laid on his colours too unsparingly, through confounding two things all too similar and yet not the same. He omitted to make any sort of distinction between the *luxe effrout* of the *grande-monde* and the *luxe effrout* of the *demi-monde*. There is this excuse, however, to be made for him, that his outward appearance, it really is very difficult to draw such a line, is the reckless mania for dress, which now reigns with the fury of an epidemic among the women of France, is even more glaring by the sea-side than in Paris. There is the one end and object of life appears to be to surpass all others, not only in costliness, but in originality of attire. The most fantastic fashions are flaunted through the narrow streets of dreary little bathing villages; while the richest silks and satins of the most delicate hue are trailed over the moist sands, or exposed to the burning sun on the terrace of the *établissement*, their speedy destruction furnishing a welcome though unneeded excuse for some fresh and still more startling novelty. If rich people alone indulged in such follies, it would be a less serious, if still a very regrettable, matter; but the evil is rapidly spreading downwards to the lower strata of society, in spite of the opposition it there encounters on the part, not only of husbands and fathers, but also of youthful aspirants to communal bliss. Not many months ago an open air meeting was held at Marseilles, at which some hundreds of young men pledged themselves not to change their condition until women had come to their senses, and learned to be more moderate in their personal expenditure."

In *Once a Week*, the author of "George Gothic" makes good progress with an interesting story, "The Race for Wealth," and Jean Boncœur adds several chapters to "Adriana." The articles of information are various, and interesting, as usual.

Among them are, "An hour with the Go-betwins in Paris," "A Sketch of Sherwood Forest and the Birklands," "A Visit to a Queensland Cotton Plantation," something about "Epsom and its Salts," and "A Word to Port Wine Drinkers." The writer of the latter is very decided in his preference for the pure wines of Hungary, the Greek wines, and generally those which are really made from the grape. "Fifty years hence our children, without doubt, will wonder as much at our taste in the matter of wines as we wonder at the rage for the porcelain monstrosities from China, which marked the taste of 'the Quality' in the last century."

The story of "Mirk Abbey" is concluded in *Chambers' Journal*. The principal sketches are, "Our Friends' Friends," "King George's Island," "Commercial Travellers," "The Inner Life of a Barrack Room," "Curiosities of Natural History," "Cabbey," and "Imperial Rome."

The chief article in the *Good Words* is a sketch of considerable length, describing an Overland Journey from San Francisco to New York, by way of the Salt Lake City by Lieutenant E. H. Verney. The writer's description of the scenery of Nevada quite confirms the enthusiastic statement of Mr. Bowles, whose account of his journey "Across the Continent" is noticed among the books reviewed in the preceding pages. Here is the highest fall in the world, the Yo Semite, making a descent of 2,548 feet in two leaps. One of the sights of the valley is the Mirror Lake, where the mountains approach very close on either side, and are perfectly reflected in a small sheet of water. "The Effect" says Lieutenant Verney, "is quite unique: one feels suspended in space—endless heights above, and boundless depths below; but this effect is only produced in early morning, when the air is still and clear, and before the sun shines directly on the water." Among the flowering shrubs of the sweet white azaleas are conspicuous

"Balzac in Undress" will amuse the readers of the *Dublin University Magazine*, though several quotations in the article are very far from being new. Nothing can be truer than the concluding paragraph. "We have in these unconnected sketches afforded mere glimpses of the ordinary life of our author, some of them illustrating his own acute observation, that in every man of genius there is a great deal of the child? A work embodying his early struggles to acquire reputation, his later to keep out of the debtor's prison, and surround himself with luxuries, the workings and progress of his best productions, the attainment at last of his long-desired elysium, and his brief enjoyment thereof, is yet to be written. Saint Beuve has well and critically handled his literary genius, Leon Gorzalz has given us pleasant glimpses of the phases of his domestic life, Eugene Mirecourt a good-natured, resolute man of his literary career and his early difficulties; Werder, one of his editors, the style of his dealing with his publishers, and his sister, Mme. de Senville, has let in light on amateur traits in his family relations. It would require talent and patience to produce a complete tableau of his productions, his character, his genius, and his genuine life."

The fresh subjects in *Blackwood* are "Génève da Sienna" a poem of considerable merit; a biographical notice of "Steel," and political articles on "the Permissive Bill" and "the Present Crisis." Major von Borcke's "Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence" are brought to a conclusion by the cavalry fight at Middleborough on the 19th of June, 1863, where the writer was severely wounded. Saint Beuve, dressed in the same fashion as General Stuart, was he mistaken for him by the enemy, and says, "the bullets came tumbling round me like a swarm of bees." But we must quote a few lines from this part of his narrative:—"A ball had just stripped the gold lace from my shoulder, and I was saying to the general riding a few steps before me on my left, 'General, these Yankees are giving it rather hot fire to me on your account,' when I suddenly felt a severe, dull blow, as though somebody had struck me with his fist on my neck, fiery sparks glittered before my eyes, and a tremendous weight seemed to be dragging me from my horse." Only by extraordinary exertion he escaped being made a prisoner, and the doctor at first pronounced his wound to be mortal. His time, however, had not yet come, but his campaigning was over. In May, 1864 General Stuart died in his arms, and the shock was great to Major von Borcke; that he had a severe relapse; but again recovering, President Davis gave him the rank of colonel, and sent him on a mission to England. "There," he says, "I was saved the grief of seeing an eyewitness of the rapid collapse of the Confederacy, and the downfall of a just and noble cause."

First, the main fact as to the old firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., was that it was, at the time of its conversion into a limited company, insolvent by at least four millions sterling. The new company took over the assets of the old firm under a guarantee, and debited to it what was unpaid, and credited to it the proceeds of the partners' private estates, the goodwill of the business, and other assets. It was expected that these various assets would be much more than enough to compensate for any loss, especially as the private property of the partners was known to be immense. But the business of the old firm had been carried on so imprudently that the suspense account to which the "unpaid" items were carried became a ruinous gulf. The accounts tell us that after carrying to it goodwill of business, £500,000, Balance to the credit of partners in private ledger at the close of the old firm, 1,126,000. Amount already realised from partners' private estates, 650,000. Due to be realised from the source, 1,250,000. Making together, 3,526,00

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Aug 10	H.Kong.	B. str.	200	Bernard	Shanghai	Aug 6	Sundries	P. and O. S. N. Co.
10	Ganges	B. str.	1002	Jayne	Fuhchian, &c.	Aug 7	General	Aug. Heard and Co
11	Kormondra	B. str.	751	Tomin	Bangkok	July 27	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
11	Kormondra	B. str.	411	Cross	Rangoon	June 12	General	Borneo Company
11	St Mary	B. str.	529	Graham	Rangoon	July 20	General	Order
12	Rachel	B. str.	349	Lansdown	Rangoon	July 20	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
12	Albatross	B. str.	400	Darwin	Rangoon	June 29	General	H. Hubener and Co
12	Ranipole	B. str.	189	States	Rangoon	June 16	General	H. Hubener and Co
13	Greyhound	B. str.	645	Dunn	Cardiff	Apr. 9	Fuel	Johnson and Co
13	Veritas	B. str.	632	Carry	Newcastle	June 16	General	Order
13	Neptune	B. str.	268	Nemo	Ningpo	July 5	General	Johnson and Co
13	Opelites	B. str.	550	Tango	Newchwang	June 20	General	Wm. Pastau and Co
13	Racehorse	B. str.	140	Hebe	Bangkok	July 23	General	Wm. Pastau and Co
13	Ida	B. str.	150	Muthius	Portsmouth	Aug. 29	General	P. and O. Co.
13	Sea Spirit	B. str.	300	Burrow	Bangkok	July 24	General	Chinese
13	Cheshire	B. str.	313	Germer	Tientsin	June 30	Cotton	Schellhass and Co
13	Wartburg	B. str.	226	Thorn	Tientsin	July 26	General	Schellhass and Co
13	Amazone	B. str.	539	Ganthow	Bangkok	July 26	General	Chinese
13	Comet	B. str.	507	Schoenl	Bangkok	July 27	General	Chinese
13	Contest	B. str.	566	Hebe	Nation	July 27	General	A. Matheson and Co
13	Ida	B. str.	482	Thorpe	Shihia	Aug. 14	Coals	A. Matheson and Co
14	Cora Lynn	B. str.	439	Jago	Sunderland	Apr. 10	Coals	Gibb, Livingston & Co
14	Banian	B. str.	760	Chase	London	Apr. 12	General	Wm. Pastau and Co
14	Flora	B. str.	330	Shaw	Hamburg	Mar. 30	"	W. Hubener and Co
14	Louisa	B. str.	226	Hansen	Hamburg	Apr. 6	"	H. Hubener and Co
15	Bast!	B. str.	171	Leicester	London	July 26	General	H. Hubener and Co
15	John Faver	B. str.	708	Wessex	London	Aug. 1	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.
15	John & Home	B. str.	432	Paden	Singapore	July 27	General	Russell and Co
15	Powhatan	B. str.	760	Princess	Saigon	July 27	General	Russell and Co
15	Henry IV.	F. str.	760	Eugris	Saigon	Aug. 6	General	Order
15	Mary Ross	B. str.	559	Moisner	Bangkok	July 24	General	Chinese
15	Shooey Leet	B. str.	490	Young	Tientsin, &c.	Aug. 1	General	John Stewart
15	Ana	B. str.	90	Workman	Manilla	Aug. 7	Ballast	Philipps, M., and Co.
16	Ocean Queen	B. str.	296	Blackie	Singapore	July 27	General	Chinese
16	John Fisher	B. str.	527	Venus	Newcastle	June 9	Coals	Phillips, M., and Co.
16	Abbotsford	B. str.	730	Artes	Shanghai	Aug. 11	General	P. and O. S. N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ganges.—Messrs. Keswick, J. Harvey, F. Harvey, Harris, Lander, Glen, Nicholson, Black, Mahomed, Comr. Keats, R.N., and 28 Chinese.
Per Sunwana.—Messrs. Heard, Tyron, Westall, Lloyd, Dryer, Captain Morris and 79 Chinese.
Per Neptune.—Mr. R. Scofield.

Per Flora.—Miss Bell, Messrs. Dredifield, and Langer.

Per Banian.—Mr. and Mrs. Warnechee.

Per Hasty.—Messrs. Convera, Benoz, and 11 Chinese.

Per Powhatan.—Messrs. Samson, Perkins, and Caul.

Per Cadia.—Dr. Newton, R.N., Messrs. S. Sasseon, E. Estario, E. Byrn, Captain Davis, 1 European, 2 prisoner and 25 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DEPARTED BY
Aug 10	H.Kong.	Pr. br.	24	Heldt	Tientsin	Sundries	E. and J. Meyer and Co
11	Music	B. str.	331	Klein	New York	"	A. Hartland and Co
11	Kwang-Poong	B. str.	257	Head	Newchwang	"	Morgan Lambeth and Co
11	Lynton	B. str.	100	W. Head	London	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.
12	Orion	B. str.	1116	Cording	Bomber, &c.	Mails	P. and O. S. N. Co.
12	Niphon	B. str.	791	Moiler	Swatow, &c.	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
12	Dunbarth	B. str.	385	Vincent	Shanghai	"	Chinese
13	Conqueror	B. str.	326	Wright	Cheloo	"	Chinese
14	Denmark	B. str.	360	Prowse	Nanchang	"	Chinese
14	Golden Fleece	B. str.	360	Siamesed	Bangkok	"	Chinese
14	Grimes	B. str.	1012	Barrow	Singapore	"	Chinese
15	Wichburg	B. str.	1012	Barrow	Singapore	"	Chinese
15	Gratia	B. str.	245	Lapiente	Manila	"	Borneo Company
15	Sunwana	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Shanghai	Sundries	Reynolds and Co
15	Shafesbury	B. str.	523	Pomil	Shanghai	"	Birley and Co.
16	Fornosa	B. str.	80	Pomil	Shanghai	"	P. and O. S. N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Orissa—for Southampton, Commander Keats, R.N., Messrs. H. L. Nash, J. W. W. Glen, W. Guttmers, and W. Watson. For Marseilles, Messrs. E. Schutze, Davenport, Oteheim, Thorburn, and Westall. For Gibraltar, Mr. A. T. de Menees. For Point de Galle, Mr. W. Hawkins. For Singapore, Assist. Secy. Hyde.

Shipping in China Waters.

WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	ONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DISPATCH
Amur	Glynnalp	bus. bk.	247	Aug. 5	Auz. Heard and Co	H.K.W. dock	
Ariane	Crowell	am. ash.	1037	Aug. 11	Auz. Heard and Co	Union dock	
Ariadne	Niemeyer	HN. str.	280	Aug. 11	Wm. Pastau and Co		
Bela	Baker	B. str.	615	Aug. 12	Auz. Heard and Co		
Dod	McInoch	Pr. str.	510	Aug. 12	Wm. Pastau and Co		
Exonian	Mann	am. str.	1204	Aug. 11	Wm. Pastau and Co		
James R. Hayes	W. Alderson	am. str.	352	Aug. 5	A. Scott and Co		
James Miller	Black	B. str.	559	Aug. 5	Jar. Matheson and Co.		
Kelso	Haskell	B. str.	559	Aug. 5	H. C. and M. S. boat Co.		
Kim-shan	Freibody	B. str.	45	July 27	Gilmans and Co.	London	
Mary Nicholson	McMellan	B. str.	904	July 31	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	H.K.W. dock	
Reindeer	McMellan	B. str.	904	July 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	H.K.W. dock	
Sellette	Parish	B. str.	906	July 29	P. & O. S. N. Co.	H.K.W. dock	
Samuel Russell	Lucas	t. str.	957	July 29	P. & O. S. N. Co.	H.K.W. dock	
Solent	Pembroke	t. str.	732	July 21	G. Livingston and Co	H.K.W. dock	
Tropic	Leferour	am. str.	640	July 18	Russell and Co.	H.K.W. dock	

MACAO.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	ONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DISPATCH
Amalia	Oldjeans	Br. str.	434	May 6	Bosman and Co.	Callao	
Aurora	Lindscott	Br. str.	600	May 8	Order	Coastal Coolies	
Christina	Warwick	B. str.	100	May 11	Wm. Pastau and Co.	H.K.W. dock	
Cinta	W. M. M.	Br. str.	371	May 11	W. M. M.	Coastal Coolies	
Cesar	Favache	Br. str.	352	May 20	A. del Rio and Co.	Laid up	
Concordia	Schuck	B. str.	303	May 21	A. del Rio and Co.	H.K.W. dock	
Elizabeth	De Boer	F. str.	228	May 26	Order	Laid up	
Fu Fang	Cruz	Pr. str.	163	June 22	Peter and Ebell	Penang	
Gloria	Day	Br. str.	151	June 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Uncertain	
H. V. M.	Day	Br. str.	151	June 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Uncertain	
I. V. P.	Day	Br. str.	151	June 22	P. &		